Hone, James Watson Webb. Justice Thomas A. Qakley, John W. Edmonds, Alexander W. Bradford, Charles W. Sandford, and William H.

ppleton, who not long before had opened in

SOME NEW BOOKS.

New York Pifty Years Ago.

In a previous notice of the third volume Memorial History of New York, edited by JAMES GRANT WILSON (the New York History Company), we confined ourselves to chapters which depicted the condition of the city in the closing years of the las contury. But the remarkable thing about New York is that it has grown and changed incom parably more during the last forty or fifty years than it did during the preceding two and a half centuries. We recur, therefore, to the "Memorial History" for the purpose of showing what New York was about the year 1840. and of proving that at that time it more close ly resembled in some particulars the colonial rough of a hundred years before, than the Empire City of to-day.

The materials needed for our purpose are provided in the chapters of the volume before us, which are contributed by Mr. John Austin Stevens and by Mr. J. Hampden Dougherty. It is Mr. Stevens who traces the foundations of New York's commercial greatness, which were said during the years between 1825 and 1837. Up to that time, in the opinion of the majority of Americans, Philadelphia had been the principal city in the United States. It was, of course, the opening of the Eris Canal which assured to New York commercial and financial ascendancy. The Erie Canal gave her the control of the trade with the great lakes and of the vast and fruitful regions bordering upor them, and the Champlain Canal, finished little earlier, was an outlet for the produce of a large section of country adjoining the lake of the same name. These two waterways connecting with the Hudson constituted a navigable channel of 708 miles, besides which the great chain of lakes with which communication was now opened represented a navigable area 1,625 miles in length, of which over miles were within the limits of the State se sole means of access to the ocean was the harbor of the city of New York. Under the circumstances it was inevitable that New York city should become the entrepot of exports and imports for the vast territory com manded by the cannis, and incidentally the centre of financial business for domestic as well as foreign commerce. It was not until the completion of the Frie Canal that New York recovered from the depression of the embargo period and the war of 1812. The exports of 1806 were not again equalled in amount until 1825. In the last named year the total foreign trade of the port of New York was valued at over \$84,000,000, of which it is interesting to recall that the carriage of over \$67,000,000 was credited to American vessels. During the period port varied from five to seven hundred in busy seasons, beside fifty steamboats. For vessels of that day there was an ample depth of water at every wharf. The line of shipping ran from the Battery to Corlear's Hook on the East River, and to the North Pattery (foot of Hu bert street) on the Hudson, a stretch on the pal alips were Coenties, Old Coffee House (foot Bouth street was the site of the wharves for Long Island lay off Fulton, and those from New Jersey off Washington Market.

Some striking changes in the outward aspect of that part of New York city which lies below City Hall Park, date from the second quarter of the century. Julian C. Verplanck. returning from a long absence in 1829, noted ertain alterations which had taken place in his time. "Pine street," he writer. "is now full of blocks of tall massive buildings which overshadow the narrow passage between and make it one of the gloomiest streets in Nev York. It was not thus thirty or forty years ago. Shops were on each side of the way. low, cheerful-looking, two-story buildings of light colored brick or wood painted white o yellow, and which scarcely seemed a hindrance to the air and sunshine." Besides the Merchants' Exchange, the foundations of which were laid in Wall street in 1825, a new building was erected for the savings bank in Champers street, and a Presbyterian church was built in Bleecker street; the latter fact bears witness to the northward trend of the population. In the same year the city was diwided into twelve wards, and the free school system was altered to that of public schools which took pay from scholars at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar each quarter. In the year 1830 the Mercantile Library building was erected on Astor place. In 1832 when the city was visited for the first time by the Asiatic cholera, the New York Hospital occupied beautiful grounds on Broadwar, be-tween Reade and Duane streets. In 1834 the Mayor was, for the first time, elected by popular vote, and so frequent and serious were the disturbances of the peace that this received the name of the Year of Riots. There being no registration booths the rolling places were at the mercy of mobs. The election of Mayor occupied three days, during the last of which the city was declared in a state of insurrection, and the militia had to be called out. The candidate of the Tammany or Jackson Democrats was returned by a small majority, but the Whigs elected a majority of the Common Council. We are told that as the news passed along the crowded thoroughfares shout went up that shook Wall street from Broadway to the East River. What was known as the Five Points riot broke out in the summer of 1835. This was an outcome of the flerce antagonism between the Irish and native Americans. It was in this year that the people oted to construct an aqueduct from the Croton River, an undertaking of great magnitude for the time, inasmuch as the water had to be transported forty miles. Until this acseduct was opened New York never had an adequate water supply. The ten-water works. which were constructed in 1780 at the Collect Pond, had supplied the city by casks until 1700, when the Manhattan Company was chartered to tap the Bronx River. A pump was built near the Collect, and wooden pipes were laid through the streets, but the Manhattan Company never tapped the waters of the Bronx, and the city was forced to conten Itself with the old Collect supply, rendere more accessible, however, by wooden pipes and street pumps. In December of the same year (1835) the city was visited by the most terrible calamity in her history. A fire which raged flercely for two nights, and was not extinguished until the third day, swept over an area of thirteen acres between Wall and William streets and the East River and destroyed nearly seven bundred houses and stores. with property valued at eighteen million dollars. The fire insurance companies of the city almost without exception, went down under the ruins. The energy of the citizens, however, proved equal to the emergency, and within incredibly short period this section of New York was rebuilt and vastly improved. Two year- later came the crisis of 1837, when all the New York banks suspended, not resuming payment until May 10, 1838.

Mr. Stevens tells us that, at this time (1820-So, the higher class of citizens were clustered in the streets which surrounded the academic block on which Kings College was first built. Barelay and Murray streets, Church street and College place were the confines of this block, but the section inhabited by society transcended these and extended as far as Chambers on the north, and also occupied the ocks between Greenwich street and Broadway as far as the Battery. There was a literary cotorie at this time in New York, of which Columbia College was the centre. Some account of a literary society called the "Club is furnished by a letter of invitation to Mr. Gallatin, written by Dr. J. A. Smith in 1820, Nearly two years ago, some of the literary gentlemen of the city, feeling seamong themselves, determined to lish an association which should bring more frequently into contact. rdingly, they founded the 'Club,' as ! familiar to the present generation. The Trinity

it is commonly called. Into this twelve peronly are admitted. These are, at presen three gentlemen of the bar. Chancellor Kent desars. Johnston and Jay; three professors of Columbia College, Mesers. McVickar, Moore and Renwick; the Rev. Drs. Wainright and Matthews, the former of the Episcopal, the intter of the Presbyterian Church: two mer-chants. Messra. Bosworth and Goodhue, and have the honor to represent the medical faculty. Our twelfth associate was Mr. Morse of the National Academy of Design, of which e is President, and his departure for Europe has caused a vacancy. For agreeableness o conversation there is nothing in New York at all comparable to our institution. We meet once a week, no officers, no formalities; invitations when in case of intelligent and dis tinguished strangers, and, after a light reeast, retire about 11 o'clock." Chancellor Kent had been the centre of attraction at these meetings, but Mr. Albert Gallatin brought in topics of more varied interest. In the art d conversation he is said to have had no rival on this side of the Atlantic. It was owing, by the way, to Gallatin, who desired to endow the city with a great American Sorbonne that measures were taken in 1830 to found the New York University, which has been so long domicited on Washington square.

Recurring to the distribution of population t this period, we find Mr. Stevens naming Warren street as about the upper limit of ultra-fashionable residence before 1837. Two houses built of marble on Chamers street about this period were con sidered foolishly extravagant because high up town. The Sunday walk of the ladies was from the south corner of Warren street down Broadway to Grace Church, below Trinity, and return. Children were taken every fine morning to play and to enjoy the fresh air on the Battery. There was a colony about St. John's Park and in the neighborhood of Varick and Laight treets. The New Yorker of that day. whether of foreign stock or no, had the lethargic traits of the Dutch race. A walk from the City Hall Park to the sycamores, which tood on the west side of Broadway at about Twenty-sixth street, was considered a feat of pedestrianism suited only to athletic youths. Hot corn and ice cream were carried about he streets on summer evenings and eagerly purchased by the citizens, who not infre quently took the evening breeze on their front door steps. Nor was it considered below the ligalty of a gentleman to drink a draught, or. taking off his hat, to cool his head at a town pump. Fires were numerous, and one of the chief pleasures of the reputable New Yorker was to run with the engines. It was considered a privilege to be permitted to take a hand at the hose on some great "wash-out" between rival engines. The Calé Français in Warren street was the

resort of the wits of the city. Here the poets Halleck and Hoffman were daily visitors, and many are the traditions connected with the It was here that the Siamese Twins took up their abode on their first visit to New York. This quiet nook, however, was frequented only by the gentler spirits. The gayer bloods, who liked the noise and bustle of Broadway, patronized the Café de Mille Colonnes, where music was to be had with the coffee, or julens, or ices of the period. It was at this time that Delmonico started on his successful career. He had, from the outset, the favor of Gallatin, who was at once a com patriot and a lover of good cheer. Never. perhaps, had caterer such a field for his art as had the first Delmonico in the New York of that day, with the product of every zone theap and in boundless profusion at his hand Among the schools of the time, the one most n vogue for boys was the grammar school on Murray street, presided over by Prof. Charles Anthon of Columbia College. We are told that Prof. Anthon, with his pearl-colored, tight-fiting cloth trousers and his light cane, was an admired and dreaded personage. There was legend current about this schoolmaster that he breakfasted daily on twelve hard-boiled eggs and that the necessary subsequent exercise was taken on the bodies of his pupils. Besides this grammar school there was the French Institute in Bank street, kept by the Brothers Louis and Hyacinth Peuguet, No young man of good family was deemed to have mpleted his preliminary education until he had mastered the French language. There were two equally celebrated schools for young adies. Before 1837, Mrs. Mary Okill, the laughter of Sir James Jar. had a school in Barclay street, at which almost every young girl of distinction had her first training. There were also two French schools, that of Mme. Fulgence Chegaray and that of Mr. Charles Canda. Both sexes were taught dancing by M. Charuaud, who undertook to train the body as well as endow it with grace of movement. Mr. Stevens thinks that New York has never had educational institutions of a higher char-

acter than those which marked the fourth decade of this century. III. Mr. J. Hamnden-Dougherty portrays the period of municipal vigor between 1837 and 1847. He begins with an account of an interesting incident. On the 15th of March, in the year first named, Daniel Webster visited the city of New York to receive an ovation from Whigs of the metropolis for his opposition to the principles which had just triumphed in Van Buren's election to the Presidency. We note that Webster travelled from Philadel Camden and Amboy Railway. A committee of New York's most distinguished Whigs met him at Perth Amboy and conveyed him by steamer to the city, where an immense body of people were assembled on the Battery to greet the Defender of the Constitution. Thence he was driven to the American Hotel amid the heers of the crowds which lined his route. In the evening over four thousand persons chiefly Whigs, met in Niblo's saloon to hear him discuss the issues of the times, the Na Bank, and the policy of Jackson and his successor. On the following day a public reception was given him in the City Hall. Mr. Dougherty demonstrates that the city which Webster visited in 1837 had few of the features of the metropolis of to-day. It then had a population of about 300,000, the census, taken two years before by the Mayor's marshals, having disclosed upward of 270,000. Near the Battery, at which the Whig statesmen disembarked. stood Castle Garden, then situated on an insuar mound of earth and approached from the Battery by a bridge. This historic structure originally named Castle Clinton, had, in 1822 en ceded by the United States to the city For years afterward it was used as a place of amusement, and here such distinguished singers as Malibran and Grisi delighted housands of old New Yorkers. As he rode up Broadway, the visitor may have had pointed out to him a house, long since razed, where Si Henry Clinton had his headquarters during the Revolutionary war, which at this time was the home of Edward Prime of the banking house of Prime, Ward & King. The adjoining house had once been occupied by Robert Fulton, with whose invention one of ster's legal triumphs was associated. In the brick row fronting Bowling Green lived Stephen Whitney, perhaps the richest man of the city, and Jacob Hone, who had amassed a ortune as an auctioneer. Bunker's Mansion House, a famous hotel, was situated at 31 Broadway. It was a large double brick build ing. erected in 1780 by Gen. Alexander Ma omb as a residence for himself. The house here Washington Irving once resided was in sight near the corner of State and Bridge streets, while 17 Whitehall street was still the ome of his brother-in-law, the author of The Backwoodsman." James K. Paulding who was soon to be called to a place in Var Buren's Cabinet. Numerous private residences

were to be found upon Broadway, below and

above Wall street. Grace Church stood on the

corner of Bector street and Broadway, and at

11 Wall street stood the edifice in which

worshipped the Presbyterian society which in

844 was to build the church on Fifth avenue.

Grace Church's tood Trinity, but not the Trinity

between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Ness

of 1837, which was not the original edificabut the third church upon this site, had been completed in 1788, and was now nearing its end. In 1830 it was taken down, and it was re placed in 1846 by the present structure. In Wall street, upon the site of the old Federal Hall there were reared the outlines of an unfinish ed building, designed for a Custom House, an for many years occupied as such; it is now the Sub-Treasury. The old Merchants' Exchange erected between 1825 and 1827, had been de stroyed in the great fire of December, 1835 together with Ball Hughes's celebrated statue of Hamilton, which stood in the rotunda The present Merchants' Exchange was begun in 1830, but was not finished until 1842. Upon a later visit in the year last named Mr. Webster found it still incomplete. On the cast side of Nassau street, between Cedar and Liberty. stood the Middle Dutch Church, which re mained a familiar object until 1882. In 1845 this building was leased to the United States and converted into a Post Office, for the mer chants of the day had successfully objected to a Post Office as far up town as the City Hall. The North Dutch Church, on the northwest corner of Fulton and William streets, re-mained standing, like St. George's Chapel in Beekman street, up to a few years ago.

IV. It is made plain by Mr. Dougherty that the city in 1837 and for several years afterward was in a state of chaos, owing to the extent of building operations. New structures of brick or stone were replacing the old wooden buildings or rising from the ruins caused by the fire of 1835. The exedus, however, of the wealthy from the lower parts of the city. which in a few years was to become general. had hardly yet begun. Park place, Murray Warren, Chambers, Franklin, and White streets and, upon the east side, East Broadway were, besides Broadway, the chief abodes of fashion. A few mansions had been built abou University (now Washington) square, or in lower Fifth avenue. Of course, the city park at that time embraced the land upon which the Post Office now stands; it was covered with ample shade trees. To the west of the City Hall was the old jail, or Bridewell. The brown-stone building to the east of the present County Court House was in 1837, and for man years afterward, occupied by the United States District and Circuit courts, as well as by the Marine Court and Common Pleas Court of the city of New York. The building now known as the Registrar's office, in which many patriots had been imprisoned during the oc supation of the city by the British, had in 1830 become the depository of the county records. Washington Hall, which had been prected by the Federalists in their palmy days, was situated where the Stewart marble buildng now stands. Stewart's Chambers street store was not opened until 1845. On the east side of Broadway was the Masonie Hall, long deemed, next to the Merchants' Exchange, the nest structure in the city. The New York Society Library occupied rooms in the Me-chanics' Society building on Chambers street, awaiting the completion of its new home on the corner of Broadway and Leonard streets. The Mercantile Library was as yet at Clinton Hall, which was then situated on the south west corner of Nassau and Beekman streets the site now occupied by Temple Court. In this hall, at that day and for years later, the roung National Academy of Design exhibited the pictures of Allston, Ingham, Morse, and

New York at this time was deficient in publi parks. Bowling Green was an enclosure sacred to the aristocrats who dwelt near it. St. John's Park, or Hudson square, with its fine trees, was also maintained in trimmed state for the exclusive use of the occupants of the surrounding mansions. The houses about this park were English in their architecture sually double, and of two stories in height with fronts of yellowish brick, contrasted with rown-stone portices and trimmings. An air of elegant uniformity pervaded the neighbor hood, and, according to a writer of the "the continuous lines of time. palisades, both around the square and before the area of every house and up the several doorsteps, gave a peculiar aspect of European style and magnificence." ception of Vauxfiell Park, the Battery was the only popular pleasure garden. Vauxhall Gar dens, the favorite resort of the democratic masses, occupied a large part of the block bounded by Fourth avenue, Fourth street Lafayette place, and Astor place, including the site of the Aster Library. Washington square which previously had been used as a Potter's Field, was then the parade ground upon which he militia were reviewed. Union square was well out of town. Gramercy Park was not laid out or improved until about 1840.

The hotels of the city were few in number. and, considering its size, the accommodations which the town could furnish to travellers were far from adequate. The first place was still held by the City Hotel, which, according to Dayton, was "without an equal in the United States:" but the recently erected Astor House soon rose to a position of primacy, and here were given many great dinners, notably those to the Prince de Joinville and Lord Ash burton. The Irving House was on the corner of Chambers street and Broadway; the Ameri ean House at 125 Fulton street; in Broad street was the Exchange Hotel; in Fark row. Lovejoy's; in Nassau street, Tammany Hall, although then the headquarters of the Loco focos, as the Whigs of the time were fond of calling the Democrats, dispensed hospitality on the European plan. The elder Detmonic and his rival Guerin had settled in the city, but, ne yet, the most famous restaurant keeper was Windust, whose basement in Park row not far from the l'ark Theatre had been the resort of literary and theatrical people, among whom coper, Edmund Kean, the elder Booth, the Wallacks, and the Kendals had been conspicuus. Before 1837. Windust having becom fich in the basement where the players had assembled, moved to more ambitious quar ters, and opened the famous Athenaum at the corner of Broadway and Leonard street, in the ery heart of fashion. But adequate patronage did not follow his new venture, and, be ore many years, the Athenaum was closed. The Muror, in its issue of September, 1837, oints out that then, for the first time in Gotham, eight theatres were in operation at nce. Among the playhouses of the day, the Park easily held the first place; Its site was at I Park row. Here was first publicly sung l'ayne's "Home, Sweet Home." Here, too, Fannie Elisier, who visited New York in 1840, made the staid Knickerbockers acuainted with the ballet, and her dancing in La Tarantule" bewitched audiences little acustomed to the pas seul. At the National, situated on the corner of Church and Leonard streets, Charles Kean played Hamlet, Macbeth and Claude Meinotte, and Forest acted Lear and Richelieu, while other histrionic celebrities were to be seen at the Franklin, the Broad way, or Euterpean Hall. One of the most no table theatres of the time, no eworthy rather for its site than for its dramatic success, was Richmond Hill, on the corner of Varick and Charlton streets. The theatre consisted of the old mansion of Aaron Burr, with the addi-At its opening a prize was offered for the bes dedicatory poem. and the judges assembled in one of the old rooms, where, in Burr's days had gathered Talleyrand, the philosopher Volney, and other famous men of their time Gulian C. Verplanck read the successful poem. and broke the seal of the envelope disclosing the name of the successful competitor. Fitz-Greene Halleck. But Richmond Hill was too far out of town for those days, and it was

We are told by Mr. Dougherty that in the long history of the Park Theatre it never held a more fashionable assemblage than on the evening of St. Valentine's Day in 1842, when the leading society people of New York gave a ball in honor of Charles Dickens. On the evening of Jan. 26, at a meeting in the Aston House, resolutions to arrange for a public ball in the novelist's honor had been passed, and a committee had been appointed, including among its members Robert H. Morris, Philip

London a branch establishment of the firm D. Appleton & Co. Ex-Mayor Hone was sele ed to address the letter of invitation to Mr. Dickens, who was then in Boston. The com-mittee recommended that the ball should be riven at the Park Theatre, the inside of which should be so transformed as to represent a nagnificent saloon; the auditorium to be decorated with flowers, draperies, and tokens emblematical of the different States in the Union the floor to extend from the front of the boxes to the rear of the house, where, on an elevated stage, were to be represented in tableaux various interesting scenes from Dickens' The programme of the committee works. was faithfully carried out. Before a tempo rary stage was hung a drop curtain upor which Pickwick and his friends and Sam Wel ler were depicted. Behind this curtain were represented groups of persons illustrating in-cidents in "Pickwick." "Nicholas Nickleby." Oliver Twist," "The Old Curiosity Shop. Barnaby Rudge," and others of Dickens's then published novels. The intervals between the dances were enlivened with the tableaux and with refreshments. Mr. Dougherty tells us that the guests represented the wealth and aristocracy of the town, but, as they numbered nearly twenty-five hundred, they must have constituted a somewhat mixed assemblage. A few days later a dinner to the novel ist, attended by more than two hundred ladles and gentlemen. was given at the City Hotel. It is interesting to learn that Washington Irving, who, with other American authors of the day were present, was almost as much of a lion as Dickens. To Irving's many literary honors had recently been added, at the in stance of Daniel Webster, the appointment of Minister to Spain. We are indebted to the editor for a pertinent reference to this visit to New York in a quotation from the "American Notes." Dickens records that "the tone of the est society of this city (New York) is like that of Boston. Here and there, it may be, with a greater infusion of the mercantile spirit, but generally polished and refined, and always most hospitable." Dickens adds that "the ladies are singularly beautiful." It should here be mentioned that gas, which had only lately been introduced, was used for illuminating purposes at but few of the many brilliant enter tainments for which these years were noted The New York Gas Light Company had indeed been incorporated in 1823, with permission to lay its pipes below Canal street, and in 1830 the Manhattan Gas Light Company was organized to supply the illuminant to the uppe wards, but for many years candles or lamps supplied with sperm oil were employed in th

This was the era in which clubs were formed There, for instance, was the Hone Club, which gave weekly feasts at the homes of its mem bers, usually Whigs, and at which both Web ster and Clay were guests. There, too, was the Kent Club, so called, of course, in honor of ex-Chancellor Kent, and comprising some o the most eminent lawyers of the city, such a Samuel Jones, John Duer, Ogden Hoffman Peter A. Jay. Francis B. Cutting, and the the rising Charles O'Conor. The Union Club wa formed in 1836. "It was," says Lossing. representative organization of members of the old families, the survivors of the Knicker bocker race, who clung with tenacity to their aristocratic traditions." According to Fairfield, whom Lossing quotes, "their names ap pear in the list of members with a sort o aristocratic monotony of the Knickerbock erism, which earned for them the epithet o the Bourbons of New York." Extant, more over, at this time, was the Sketch Club, which had been formed by Morse and other artists in 1837: its members used to meet fortnightly a the old Washington Hotel, corner of Broadway and Chambers street. We should not overlook the Bread and Cheese Club, whose mem bers were selected on literary and scientific grounds, and at whose meetings might be een Dr. Francis, author and physician: the naturalist De Kay and his friend, the author o "Marco Bozzaris;" the Duer Brothers, Gulian C. Verplanck, Prof. Benwick, and Charles King. afterward President of Columbia College.

VI. New York rather than Boston was at this time the centre of American literature. Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales" were first published in the Knickerbocker Magazine. ton's Hope" was brought out anonymously by the Harpers, and gave little promise of the nuthor's subsequent compositions, Dutch Republic" and the "United Netherlands." The Knickerbocker, like the Marror was in the meridian of its success, with a roll of illustrious contributors, both foreign and American. To its columns contributed wer, and Guizot, as well as Longfellow. Hawthorne, Whittier, Bryant, Cooper, Irving, Percival, Paulding, William L. Stone Charles Fenno Hoffman, Halleck, N. P. Willis Theodore S. Fay, John Inman, and Park Benjamin. To the same era belongs Poo's "Narrative of A. Gordon Pym;"Longfellow's "Hyperion;" "The Pathfinder," "The Water ." and "The Deerslayer." by Cooper. and "The Adventures of Capt. Bonneville and "Astoria." by the veteran Irving. Not only were there admirable books published in those days, but at the Lyceum were to be heard lectures by Jared Sparks, Verplanck President Duer of Columbia College, and the author of "The Yellow Plush Papers."

Mr. Dougherty points out that the plonee of the penny press and the first newspaper to substitute steam presses for the old machines turned by crank was THE NEW YORK SUN which first appeared in 1835. He goes on to tell us that steam presses and cheap journalism revolutionized the city press. The Herald was also begun in 1835, but the Times and the Tribune were of later and the World was of much later origin. The latter paper, which was started not long before the war, was the offspring of the Courier and Enquirer, which, edited by James Watson Wobb, was the Whig organ of the period now under review. Before the days of ocean steamers or telegraphs. Webb initiated the pony express, and maintained a fleet of small vessels outside of Sandy Hook to hall each incoming packet for the latest news from abroad. Webb's transient monopoly was soon contested by the Journa of Commerce and other papers of the day, and with the advent of the steamships Sirius and Great Western this method of preempting the latest information became obsolete. In 1840 Horace Greely, under the auspices of Thurlow Weed, started the Log a campaign sheet, the embryo from which the Tribune was afterward developed. It seems that, like their English prototypes of the seventeeth century, many of the retail tradesmen of the decade of 1837-47 adhered to the plan of dwelling over their shops and dining with their family at noon. The homes and industries of the city being mainly within a short distance from Trinity Church, there was, as yet, but little occasion for omnibuses or cars. Stages were first introduced in 1830, and the first line ran be tween Bowling Green and Bleecker street. This was soon followed by rival lines competing for traffic by the elegance of their vehicles, to which were given such grandiloquent names as the Lady Washingon and the Lady Clinton. These stages sometimes drawn by four horses, brought the suburban villages of Greenwich and Yorkville nearer to the city. The omnibus was soon folowed by the street railroad. The first horse railroad incorporated in the city, and, in truth, pioneer horse railroad of the world, was that of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, organized in 1831. The advent of the tramway brought forth a new industrythe manufacture of tram cars. The first street car was named the John Mason, in honor of the first President of the company, who was also the founder of the Chemical Bank; this car made its initial trip between Prince stree and Fourteenth street on Nov. 26, 1832, carry-ing the Mayor and Common Council to bear

witness to the success of the experiment.

It seems that by the newspapers and onlook

ers of the day the Fourth avenue tunnel was

regarded as a stupendous engineering achieve-

ment. The tunnel as it is well known lies along the route of the New York and Harlem Railroad, between Thirty-third and Fortysecond street. Here, in those days, rose Mount ospect, one of the notable suburban resorts. and Prospect Hall, upon its summit, was in its day a place as attractive as is the Murray Hill Hotel or the Park Avenue Hotel of to-day. The opening of the road through the tunnel on Oct. 26, 1837, was duly celebrated. The Mirror of the following week thus comments on the event; "Philadelphia and Boston are amous for their Fairmount Water Works and their Mount Auburn Cemetery, but they must now hide their diminished heads for a while until they can get up something to beat the tunnel on Fourth avenue. Certes, we know of nothing in any city of the Union to compare with the magnificent views that open upon you when emerging from the upper end of the artificial ravine that has been cloven down some seventy feet through the solid cocks of Mount Prospect." The cars at this time ran at intervals of fifteen minutes. The fare was twenty-five cents. Subsequently the road was extended down the Bowery to its

present terminus at the City Hall Park. Mr. Dougherty has collected some valuable lata in regard to the changes in the character of the urban population which were beginning to take place. To the Dutch of New Amsterdam, at first succeeded the English; then to the English, settlers from New England; from abroad, early in the century, had come the Jews. The elements which go to make a proletariat, and which early in the forties made the Five Points a nest of vice and squalor worthy of the pen of Dickens, were only just beginning to seek our shores in considerable numbers. Immigration to the United States from 1820 to 1820 had amounted, according to the accepted statistics, to only about ninety thousand persons. A great increase took place in the next nine years, the inflow rising between 1830 and 1830 to 343,517. Of these, 150,072 came from Ireland, as against 51,617 from the same island between 1820 and 1820. Between 1840 and 1840, the figures of the preceding nine years were nearly trebled, ascending to 1,161,564. During this interval had occurred the Irish famine of 1847, the revolution in Continental Europe, the discovery of gold in California, and the opening up of our distant West. Between 1820 and 1820 Eng-

land and Scotland had sent us 20,000 emi

grants, w...ile between 1830 and 1830 not more than 10,000 natives of those countries came t the United States. In no year prior to 1842 did the total immigration rise to 100,000; in that year the figures were 104,505, one-half of the number being from Ireland. A great abatement was discernible in the following two years, but, from 1845 onward, there was a steady expansion. A large fraction of the ewcomers entered at the port of New York. and their arrival naturally exerted a sensible influence on the politics of the city. The spontaneous tendency of the Irish element was to affiliate with the Democratic party, but the recently formed Whig party at first bid with qual zeal for the foreign vote. The success of the Democrats in controlling it re-sulted in the defeat of the Whigs in nearly all the city and State elections, and this led to what was termed the Native American move ment. In 1844 James Harper, the candidate of the Native American party, received upward of 24,000 votes; Coddington, the Demoeratic nomines, about 20,000, and the regular Whig candidate only some 5,000. Inasmuch as the city was unquestionably Democratic, number of Democratic voters must have combined with a larger number of Whige to aid the Native American movement. In the same year the Native Americans elected three Con gressmen and a State Senator from the city. as well as its whole Assembly ticket. The next year, however, the Democrati : candidate for Mayor, W. F. Havemeyer, was elected, and the opposition to foreign-born citizens gradually died out in the city of New York. Apropor of the Mayor's office, it should be mentioned that this was not elective until after 1834 Between 1777 and 1822 the Mayor o the city of New York was designated by the Council of Appointment, which consisted of the Governor of the State and four Senators selected by the Assembly, one from each of the four great Senatorial districts into which the State was divided. Between 1822 and 1834 the Mayors were chosen by the Board of Aldermen and assistant Aldermen. Even after 1834, although since 1820 the suffrage had been so much extended in State and national elections as to amount to manhood suffrage, only persons enjoying the freedom of the city and freeholders could vote for Mayor. It was not until 1842 that all swept away. It is noteworthy that, as early as

citizens was, in like manner, obtained for th

Whigs, passed a law for the registration of

repealed two years later. In the period

under review, an amendment of the

charter of the city without the consent of its

people was unneard of. The State Constitu-

tions of 1777 and 1822 expressly recognized

and confirmed the aucient Dongan and Mont-

gomerie charters. Never before 1857 was an

attempt made to provide a charter or govern

ment for New York city without the express

approbation of its citizens signified at the

polls. So thoroughly was the city's right to

control its own affairs acknowledged, that ne

important legislation exclusively affecting the

municipality was undertaken without its de-

clared acquiescence. Twice during the de-

ende 1837-47, the questson of free schools was

submitted to popular vote. The act estab

upon by the people, and the sanction of the

lishing the municipal police was also voted

construction of the Croton aqueduct. VIII. In matters of police, the Knickerbockers of the early thirties had not advanced much, it at all, beyond the burgemasters and schepens of New Amsterdam. There was no day police force. Civil processes were executed by the marshals attached to the courts. Order was maintained by the constabulary, excepupon occasions of unusual public excitement when the Mayor possessed the power of appointing special constables. As in the Dutch times, the city watch entered upon its duties shortly after sunset, and continued to perform them until dawn. Before 1840 the watch had been enlarged until it constituted a corps of nearly one thousand men. Watchmen were drawn from men engaged during the day i other occupations. The stevedore, truckman or carpenter who was dissatisfied with ble to serve as watchman by There were divisions of the watch, and hours for relief. Watchmen wore no particular uni-form, except the old varnished fireman's hat, from which the front helmet piece was re-moved. The wearing of this headgear gave rise to the nickname of leatherheads, which was long applied to these public servants The old round of duties which had been fol lowed for nearly two centuries was still main tained: watchmen were to call the hours o the night; in alarms of fire, cry out the name of the street in which the fire was raging, ring the watchmen's bell, and hang out a lanter upon a pole to indicate the site of the confia gration. The old watchmen were notoriou for sleeping on their posts, as is clear from an allusion in Halleck's poem, "Fanny." The city was conscious that it had outgrown this antiquated tem. As New York had advanced in wealth and population, the criminals had proper tionately increased. Crimes were committed with impunity both day and night. At first attempts were made to improve the traditional

Municipal Police act, but provided that the law should remain unexecuted until the city by appropriate ordinances should put it in op-The Common Council was at first up willing to give the act vitality, and accordingly t established by ordinance a municipal police of its own. Mayor Harper, with the consent of the Aldermen, appointed the first uniformed police corps, a body of two hundred men, who were to act in conjunction with the old watchmen. After a year's trial the ordinance was cution. This swept out of existence not only the old watchmen, but a multitude of supple mental officers, and provided for a day and night police force not to exceed 800 men. In addition to their other functions, policemen were obliged to light lamps, ring alarm bells, attend fires, report suspicious persons, disorderly houses, receiving shops, gaming houses, and all places where tipplers, gamblers, and other persons of questionable character might congregate. This municipal police continued to be the guardians of the city, until, in 1857, the Legislature, departing from all the traditions that had governed its course toward the metropolis, created, without the consent of the citizens, the Metropolitan Police.

Mt. George Mivart on Monkeys.

. Under the collective title of "Types of Ani mul Life," Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have published in book form twelve interest-ing essays contributed by Mr. St. George Mivart to the columns of THE NEW YORK SUN. Many of these papers deal with animal forms associated exclusively or principally with the New World, such as the opossum, the turkey, the rattlesnake, the Carolina bat, the American bison, and the raccoon. It must not be inferred, however, by readers familiar with the author's position with reference to the Darwinian controversy that the subjects treat ed in this volume are made texts for the exby Mr. St. George Mivart, Inasmuch, never theless, as we cannot forget what his view is, or how signally it differs from Darwin's, we turn with particular interest to the essay on monkeys, and it is this to which we shall confine ourselves at this time. Yet we should repeat that it is the author's purpose not to analyze the phenomena of the mind of apes, but simply to chronicle the most interesting facts connect ed with their natural history. Mr. Mivart's conception of the difference between the simian intellect and that of man is set forth elsewhere n his recent work. "The Origin of Human Reason." Few people who are not themselves professional naturalists are conversant with a remarkable feature of the natural history of pes, namely, that although there are monkeys in tropical America no less than in Africa and Asia, yet the species encountered in the New World are strangely different from those which inhabit the Old. No single kind or species of ane which exists in America is found anywhere else. The Old World, for its part, has given rise to the chimpanzee, gorilla, and orang, the long-arm apes, many long-tailed apes, and every species of baboon. In the New World are found spider monkeys and howling monkeys, sapajous and sakis, the gentle night ape (dou rocouli), the graceful squirrel monkeys, and those pigmies of the monkey world, the little marmosets. We have thus two great families of monkeys, one including all those enumerated, from the chimpanzee to the baboons; the other comprising the remaining forms, from the spider monkeys to the marmosets.

Mr. Mivart shows us that these two families of Old and New World apes differ literally from from head to tail. In most of the points where in they differ it is the Old World forms which is the more like man. Nevertheless, in some respects, the American monkeys have progressed further than the denizens of Africa and Asia. They have developed an additional wisdom tooth, and no others can make so wise a use of their tails. It is well known that monkeys have the feet modified into prehensile organs acting like hands, the great toe grasping powerfully in opposition to the other four. This modification wonderfully adapts them for tree life. There is, however, one further possible adaptation, and it is just that adaptation which is to be found in the monkeys of American forests. It is one which supplies them with what is practically a fifth hand. In the spider monkeys, the woolly monkeys, and the howling monkeys the under surface of the terminal portion of the tail is naked, so that it can be very closely applied to any surface with which it is in contact. The tall itself is a very powerful organ and is capable of curling its own end so firmly round an object that the animal's whole body can thus be safely suspended. A tail of this kind property qualifications for city voters were is called a prehensile tall. Not every American monkey has it, but no monkey which is 1840, the Legislature, at the instance of the | not American possesses anything of the kind. Its possession must greatly add to the secur voters in the city of New York. This was ity and ease of locomotion of any forest-dwelling beast. The prehensile tail of some American monkeys seems to have been developed in the extraordinary forest region Speaking of this region, A. R. Wallace says that in it one forest is fitted to and superimposed upon another forest. At a great height waving sea of verdure rich with animal life is spread out in the dazzling sunshine borne upon columns which tower through the obscurity of the vast space beneath, wherein a second growth of what would elsewhere seem noble trees it finds a congenial home. Beneath these again there may yet be a third similar but smaller growth, while lycopods and a multitude of humbler herbs clothe the soil. Obviously, if adaptation to surrounding conditions takes place anywhere among animals. special adaptations to forest life looked for here; and here, in fact, they are discovered, as in the case of the prehensile tail

of the spider, woolly, and howling monkeys. HI.

Mr. Mivart goes on to tell us that it is not only in form and structure that American monkers are distinguished from the Old World species, but also in quickness of intelligence and gentleness of disposition. For instance, many of those large animals, the spider monkeys, are singularly gentle, and such is especially the case with the little squirrel monkeys, perhaps the most attractive of the order to which they belong. As to intelligence, it is the commoner monkeys of South America, the sapajous, whereof itinerant Italians make use for tricks and performances. On the other hand, the monkeys f the Old World are the more man-like in structure; no animal to be found between the to the closeness wherewith the four species of so-called anthropoid apes resemble us. Some Old World monkeys have no thumbs, and none have what we should call a good one; but even the most brutal baboon has a better one than has any of the American apes, in all of which the thumb is more like a fifth finger, bending around nearly in the same plane as the others. Only one monkey has a chin, and that is an inhabitant of Sumatra, and no ape out of Asia has a really prominent nose. It is true that no monkey's tones are so pleasant as are the flutelike notes which the eapsious will often emit when pleased, but no American ape gives out such man-like sounds as are chanted by the long-armed ares or giblions of the Old World. Some facts about the gibbons are especially worth marking, because these apes are much less thought of by the public than those more celebrated creatures, the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang. In nothing do the three apes last named differ from man in structure more signally than in the shortness of their lower limbs. The gibbons go to an extreme the other way, for, if the leg be compared with the body as to its length, the gibbons have proportionately longer legs than man himself. There is yet

former ascend to higher latitudes than do the atter. No species of ape is known to have seen found in America to the north of southern Mexico; tut monkeys are denizens of Gibraltar, central Asia, and Japan the Eastern hemisphere. The marked anatomical divergence, together with the ride geographical remoteness of the two families, suggests some questions which Mr. Mivart declares himself unable to answer. Which group is the older? monkeys, as is commonly assumed, first exist in the Old World? If so, then did the American monkeys originate in the Neu World? And if not, how did they find their way into it, and whence did they come? There is a current belief that the aboriginal tribes of American men are of Mongol affinity and migrated from Asia, but Mr. Mivart declines to express an opinion on the subject. He submits. however, that, although emigrants from Asia may have brought with them domestic dogs, it s tolerably certain that they brought no monkeys. No fossil remains justify the theory of ar Old World origin of New World forms of apes; so that, up to the present time, the relative age of the two groups and the origin of either of them must be regarded as mysteries Mr. Mivart rejects, on the ground that the evidence is untrustworthy, to the speculative notion that the American apes are specially related to certain creatures called lemurs. which have their headquarters in Madagascar, Neither has he been able to detect any sign o the former existence of creatures of the monkey kind that were intermediate bethe New. Consequently, it seems to him no improbable that the two groups may have had an entirely different origin, and that the points of structure in which they so remarkably agree are but analogical resemblances, and not signs of any definite blood relationship between the two.

TRAINING A YOUNG PREACHER.

lome of the Bridges the Student Must Cross

"You read the other day," said a prominent clergyman, "of the commencement exercises at Princeton Theological Seminary and of the graduation of fifty-four students. There was nothing about that to attract public attention, and very likely you did not get further into the article than the headlines. It meant fifty-four more young clergymen in the world, that was all, to most people. But to a man who has been through the training that has just ended for those boys it means a great deal more. I never read of a seminary commencement with-

out feeling thankful that so many more

students have pulled through safely. "There is not much general knowledge of the labor required in the making of a clergyman. People could easily find out if they chose to inquire, but it is something they do not stop to think of. A clergyman is supposed to be able to answer any biblical question that may be asked him, but where he gets all his technical knowledge nobody thinks of asking He does not get it from reading the Scriptures. certainly. If you were to keep on reading Revelations till you understood them thoroughly how old would you be when you finished? No, don't ask me whether I think I understand them now, or we may drift away into a theological discussion which will be very unprofitable. What I started to say is something about the severe training that a man must go through before he can be graduated from a theological seminary and so become a clergyman. Severe? It is more than severe, and you see it results in thousands of physically weak preachers all over the world.

"The training of a clergyman really begins when he is a six-year-old child at his mother's knee, for, in nine cases out of ten, the parents decide for him, and decide early. But start with the boy when he has been graduated from a grammar school, because he will probably receive that much education in any case, whatever his business or profession is to be. He should then be in the neighborhood of 12 years old. He must now begin a special preparation for college-a preparation that differs from the ordinary preparatory course of atudents not studying for the ministry. He must give at least four years to a special study of Greek and Latin, and at the same time lay a good foundation in aucient history. English composition and literature, and higher arithmetic and algebra.

"The boy then, at 16, is ready to enter col lege and take the usual four years' classical ourse. In the first year he struggles with algebra, geometry, trignometry, Latin, Greek, English history, and English literature. In the second year the same, with the addition of comparative physiology, mechanics, analytical geometry, physics, and rhetoria. In the third year he adds also chemistry. logic, German, political science, and philosophy. The

cal geometry, physics, and rhetoric. In the third year he adds also chemistry, logic, German, political science, and philosophy. The fourth collegiate year includes all of these studies, and geology, consular and international law, French, ethics, astronomy, and botany besides,

"He is now on leaving college, ready to enter a theological seminary, unless, indeed, he proposes to go into the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which case he is required to be able to read the Old Testament in Hebrew and the New Testament in Creek before he can enter. After his eight years of Greek he should be able to read the New Testament in the original, but this does not always follow. It often happens that a student who goes through his Greek lessons well enough in college finds on going into the seminary, where he must actually use the language, that he knows very little about it. "The course in the theological seminary occupies three years—making eleven years study in all after leaving the grammar school. The studies in the theological seminary are theology, church history, Old and New Testament anguages, geography of Falestine, moral philosophy, and sociology, with lectures on sermonizing and the duties of a minister, and practical examples in preaching. Helerew is one of the sticking points, for it is positively necessary for a theological student to read Hebrew almost as readily as he can Engish. It is a grind, a terrible grind, this long struggle with fireek and Hebrew.

"It is in the seminary, of course, that the student gets his theological training; still each denomination has its favorite collere. The Baptists, for instance, favor Madison; the Dutch Reformed, Rutgers and Hope; the Freibyterians, Frinceton and Unfor; the Methodists, Drew and Wesleyan; and the Episcopalians Columbia, St. Steven's, and the Figseopalians columbia, St. Steven's, and the University of the South.

"The-logical students frequently occupy an unpleasant position throughout their relief by placed this, the churc

Attended Funerals and Denounced Rum. HARTFORD, May 13 -A singular old fellow, Austin Roberts, who was a sort of a genius died at the town farm at East Hartford the other day, aged 71 years. The two passions of his life were temperance and a fendness for funerals. He never missed a chance to lecture on the "Demon Rum" or attend a funeral. During his life he had been a purely disinterested mourner at a good many more obsequies system by the creation of additional Police
Justices, by the effiargement of the watch, and the enactment of more stringent penalties for neglect of duty; then by the creation of special marshals or constables to be appointed by the Mayor and called out in emergencies, and by the formation of the first detective squad ever known in the city.

Finally, in 1884, the Legislature enacted the